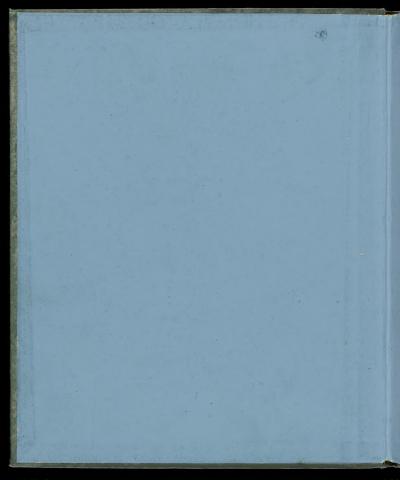
SOUVENIR

OF

THE PARIS

EXPOSITION 1900





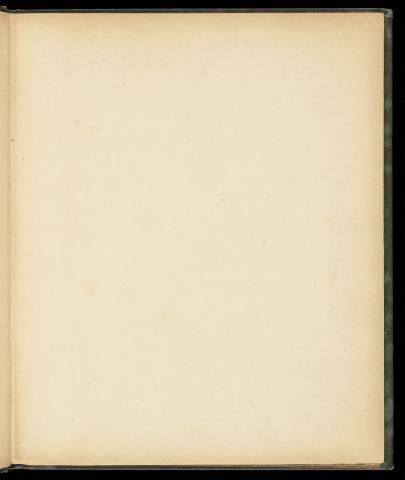
Photochrom Process

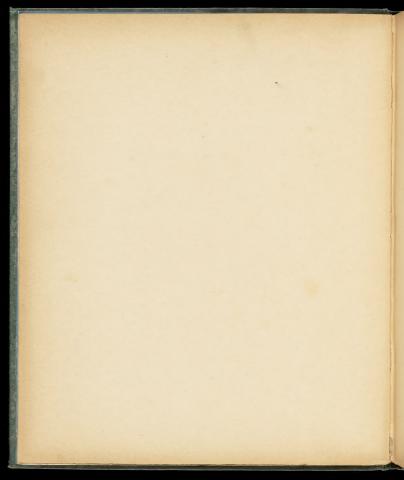
PM. A method of PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC color printing worked out and operated successfully by the firm of Orell Füssly, of Zürich, which patented it in 1898. It is believed to have been a process of printing a BITUMEN film on stone under a CONTINUOUS TONE negative, and treating it in such a way that a reticulated grain image was formed. Very large editions of town views were made by this process, which can be classified as a form of SCREENLESS LITHOGRAPHY. The process was later adapted to OFFSET LITHOGRAPHY and produced excellent screenless color lithographs in various art books published between the Wars.

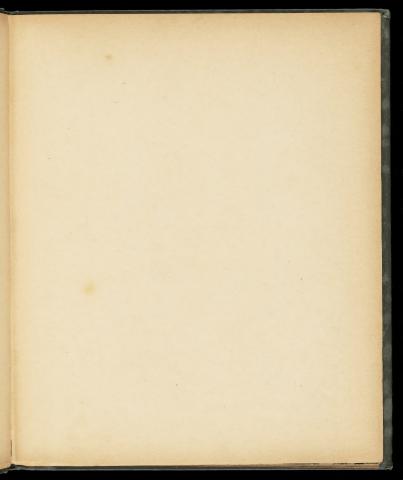
Photochroms have almost the appearance of NATURAL COLOR photographs, although under a magnifying glass they will show a delicate grain pattern. There is also a characteristic caption in gold lettering along the base of the PRINT, with a serial number and "P.Z." for Photochrom. Zürich

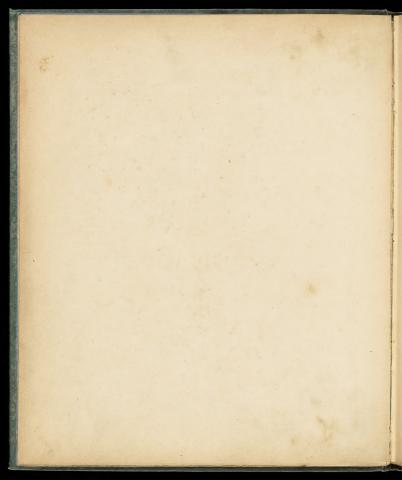
Specimens in KIF, pl. 63 (11 colors), pl. 64 (7 colors). The Victoria & Albert in London has specimens. Certain sources refer to the process as "photochrome" (JCCP 403; BPMP 132, is an excellent reproduction), which is the French spelling of PHOTOCHROMY, and others as "photochrom" (GGEPP 88, 104; GHIP 205-206), PAZP, 96; BCPCP 266; EHP 611; BGB 73; HWPBK 437. See also: BITUMEN GRAIN PROCESS; PHOTOSTONE.













PHOTOCHROM

Dépôt M. Stump Editeur Interlaken (Snisse)







































Déplit V S min







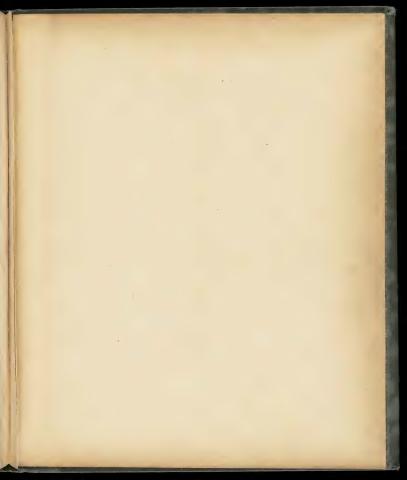






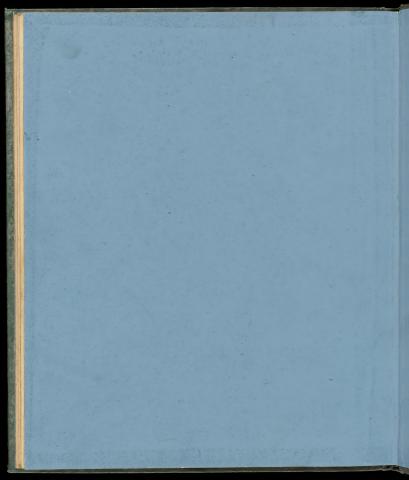








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